Review of Their Progress in Educa-Industrial Fields-Women's Organizations.

Perhaps there is no better record of the true progress of any century than that which may be found in the progress of its is revealed by the progress of her time. Most inadequate, therefore, would be any study of the status of nations that does not include the status of woman.

In our own country the best evidence of woman's rapid growth and exalted position to consider her as a separate factor in our social economy, and recognize her not as the best beloved, it is womanhood as whole that challenges our thought and

the world should have placed on its list of topics worthy the of investigation is a significant During the nineteenth century no other material force has so challenged and power of electricity. In the intangible world curiosity has been beguiled or baffled or rewarded by the mysteries of womanhood. Indeed the woman nature might be termed an electric element, revealing itself only by its effects, an omnipotent, vital, subtle force, dazzling with a smile, slaying with a touch, beneficent or destructive according to the skill with which it is handled, a factor impossible to eliminate, and, except by experts, not always easy to control.

A CHANGE OF IDEAS.

In knowledge of this element the country has made great progress. Even in its first decade it loosened its grip upon the fallacy that men knew all about women that was to be known, and every succeeding decade has held its feeble fallacies concerning women less tenaciously, until some of them have been abandoned altogether. Thus have slipped away the old fictions about her proper sphere, in which she was supposed to revolve placidly around some masculine object of loyalty and devotion. Thus has sunk out of sight the old plummet, by means of which was sounded the depth of her capacity. Thus has snapped the line that measured her possibilities and changed the judgment that divined her limitations. There is something in a dear, old-fash-

loned book about the work in her hands praising her. Prov. xxxi, 31. Certainly in the earlier centuries, if she was praised for anything, it was for the work of her hands, and while we notice great progress along educational, social and political lines, her growth in economic value is most in evidence in her changed industrial life. From the United States Bureau of Statistics, and various other sources, we learn that in 1836 there were only seven occupations open to women. She could get employment as a teacher of a low grade, a seamstress, a tailor, a milliner, a dressmaker, a servant the civil war, aside from factory employes, women's work, both North and South, was close of the war, a great many of untrained | political offices, honor and emoluments." workers were thrown upon the labor market, depressing wages to the lowest degree. SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS.

Meantime the avenues of women's labor had increased. In 1860, out of ten million wage-earners, 500,000 were women. These were employed almost wholly in New England in the clothing factories, cotton mills, shoe binders, etc. In 1880 wage-earners had increased from ten to twenty-two millions, been instrumental in securing these and the half a million women had grown number of four millions. At this time the seven trades had increased to 100. Ten years later there were over 200. and in 1897 women were employed in over | as a whole. Notwithstanding these differ-400 money-making occupations.

women in the trades in 1880 over the enum- in full or in part. In Wyoming, Colorado, ferently. So they continue to live a life eration of 1870 was 64 per cent., and the Utah and Idaho women vote on all questotal percentage of women workers for the | tions as fully as men, and are fully eligiwhole country was 49 per cent. The next | ble to office. In Kansas they vote at ten years, until 1890, shows a still larger | municipal elections. In Iowa taxpaying percentage, and many more open avenues | women vote on questions concerning ex-

four principal cities of the United States. that out of every 100 women workers an of forty-eight were earning less a week. The testimony with referthe savings institutions women deposit nearly double the amount thus saved by men, that of the dependents on charity, men are largely in the majority, and the labor statistics assert that more than threefourths of the wage-earning women of the country not only support themselves, but upon them. The popular notion does not seem to be borne out by the facts. The statement of one expert is that in the quarters inhabited by the very poor it on the labor of women and children, than women and children who subsist alone on the labor of men.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Our space will permit only a momentary glance at the facts concerning women who side the home. But these facts will suffice to show that the changed industrial conditions mean progress for the country and progress for the individual woman.

Marked as the century has been for the training of the hand, it stands supreme among all centuries for the higher training of the brain. The longing for better education on the part of women began, nobody knows when, but long before the opening to that of practical service in the imof this century. It made itself actively provement of the social conditions of the felt near the close of its first fifty years. As an illustration of her statement that fifty years ago women were without a recognized individuality in any department of life, Miss Anthony says, "No provision was made in public or private schools for their education, except in rudimentary branches." She adds, "Harriet Hosmer traveled from end to end of the country. begging the opportunity to study anatomy. Not one standard medical school would admit Elizabeth Blackwell, and society ostracized her. Antoinette Brown graduated placed every obstacle in her way to the theological school. One of the faculty said to her, 'If there was any by-law that

From 1848 to 1865 was a period for many efforts on the part of women to secure better intellectual training. In this period Matthew Vassar, "recognized in women the same intellectual constitution as in men' and opened Vassar College in September.

would shut you out you would not be

beginning. Since that date eight-tenths of the colleges for men, of all grades, have admitted and graduated women on equal terms with men, and the professional and technical schools also number their gradu-

ates by thousands.

SCHOOLS AND PROFESSIONS. From the United States Educational Report of 1896 and 1897, we learn that fourteen colleges for women, ranking with men's colleges, conferred 709 degrees on women. One hundred and forty-eight other women's seminaries, colleges, etc., conferred 1,217 degrees. Coeducational institutions conferred over 2,000 degrees, from which one gathers that the general tendency is toward entering the coeducational institutions, and the corresponding diminution in

Eight-tenths of the colleges, the universities and the professional schools in the United States are open to women. Thirty thousand girls have already graduated from college, and 40,000 more are preparing to do so, says Mrs. Palmer, former president of Wellesley. While eight-tenths of the colleges, universities, etc., are open to women, it is to be noted also that eighttenths of the teachers of the country are

Many of us can well remember when were frightened at the idea of trusting our precious invalids to the care of a woman physician. We have not all recovered from the fright as yet, though the census of 1900 | round backs would become obsolete. If Inshowed over 2,500 women physicians who supported three large schools and several small ones and conducted seven hospitals of their own. In 1897 there were about 1,600 women pursuing medical studies.

The year 1894 found 150 women practicing law. When they have been admitted to practice at the bar of their own State they may be admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. In some parts of the country they have served as police judges, justices of the peace, grand and petit jurors, Federal and State court clerks, examiners in chancery and examiners of applicants for admission to the bar. There are law courses connected with the New York University, and founded by the Women's Legal Education Society. These courses are intended to meet the wants of business women, and women in private life who desire familiarity with the existing laws.

Among regularly ordained clergymen there were in 1880 165 women, preaching in thirty-four different States. At the Parliament of Religions in 1893 it was stated that seventeen religious denominations then admitted women to their theological schools, ordained and gave them pastorates.

POLITICAL CHANGES. Marked as have been the changes in industrial and educational conditions of women, they are after all less significant than the change in her political status. The century was nearly fifty years old before the tide of sentiment in favor of improved political standing for women resulted in their first convention. The tide of interest in this topic had been slowly rising for twenty years. It found its expression through the same people who were interested in the movement for the abolition of slavery. Among its leaders were Lucretia Mott, Maria Weston Chapman, pursue it too ardently. Judicious rest, Then arrange your players as best pleases Lydia Maria Childs and the Grimke sis-

In a statement concerning the then new movement, Mrs. Livermore says: leaders demanded equal rights in colleges and universities, trades and professions, complete equality in marriage, equal rights in property, guardianship of minor childen, equal wages for equal work, right to or a factory operative. Up to the time of make contracts, personal freedom, to sue and to be sued, to serve on juries, especially when women are to be tried, and, carried on chiefly in the home. At the finally, the right to vote, and to share in

As yet only seven States give the father

and mother equal legal control and guargianship of minor children; in many States the earnings of the wife are the legal property of the husband, which he not infrequently claims. The laws by which estates are settled when husband or father dies intestate are in many respects harsh, unequal and unjust. While women have changes in laws, they are not yet fully in possession of the franchise. Indeed, taxed. We rush to work, to places of many women do not desire it for themselves, and would deprecate it for their sex ences in opinion, thirty-one States and Ter-According to the census, the gain of the ritories have conferred the right of suffrage penditures of public money. In Illinois In 1894 the investigation of the United | women vote for trustees of the State Uni-States commissioner among the poorer versity, and in more than half of the pains to keep young. Youth is coy and classes of the population showed, in the United States they vote on school ques- has to be woold persistently and pa-

ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN. The very great progress that women have made in working with each other shows ence to their use of money says that, in | their capacity for the better co-operation No other tendency has been so marked in the development of the last three decades as has the tendency to combine in groups or clubs or organizations, in order to accomplish the greater good. Within that time over sixty societies of national scope have been founded for women by women. There are local boards of women by the hundred, organized to help the dethat man is invariably the bread-winner | fective, the delinquent and dependent classes of society. Hardly a city or a village that has not its club of women united for purposes of good. Within the last decade in half a dozen principal cities men who are the bread-winners as a | of the world have been held great gatherings of thousands of women, united for the study of those things that shall benefit

Council of Women, composed of about twenty other national organizations, having an aggregate membership of 800,000 women. These National Councils, established in eight different countries, have united and formed an International Council, This organization is quite distinct from the great Federation of Clubs, which includes between 1,200 and 1,500 separate organizations, engaged in study of those things that aid in their own development, or in study of countries and conditions remote from themselves. Yet study for their own improvement, and study of remote conditions, have in the last decade rather given place to study of religious and social and industrial problems immediately at hand.

Out of 1,300 clubs, at least more than one half have passed from the student stage nmunities in which they are established. untouched field twenty years ago. About fifteen years ago a little group of eleven women formed a Health Protective League. They could have met quietly in pleasant drawing rooms, enjoying fresh air and the fragrance of flowers while they read of the taly, for example-too far away for any inpleasant impressions. Along the same ine came the diet kitchens and the cooking schools for the poor; and much more largey than is generally recognized, the public women. If our space would admit, night multiply examples chosen from any one of many lines of practical, genuine be the appropriate emblem service, wrought by co-operation on the part of women. But these, which are only

he faintest hint of what might be told. Few as the marks of progress are, in omparison with what we hope, they are yet enough to warrant the belief that the blems of the twentieth century will be olved not by men or by women alone, but by the intelligent, united work of men

MARY LOWE DICKINSON.

WHO ARE RUSHING THROUGH LIFE.

Women Are Successful as Drug Dispensers-Pleasant Pastime of Scrap-Book Making.

The coming woman will be a thing beauty, a rule and not an exception. looked upon with pity, as deformity is

Neither drugs nor medicine will bring this about-enly plenty of the purest air to be had and exercise to keep blood in circulation. To remain young a woman must keep her joints limber, she must keep up active habits and make the most of nature's gifts by cultivating them with assiduous attention. These are the lessons we are teaching our girls More than one-half of the bad and clumsy figures are due to carcless habits. If women only half appreciated the value of breathing exercises flat chests and dian clubs or dumb-bells were a part of the practical furnishing of the feminine bedroom undeveloped arms would not be known. If a proper carriage of the body was universal there would be grace where awkwardness now rules. These are the lessons which women refuse to learn. Corglow can be sent through the whole body by filling the lungs to their capacity with of prettiness for the hair. fresh air and holding it as long as you can. Two or three of these deep breaths are all you need to make you forget that the weather is cold. In the warm season this breathing gives such lightness and strength to the body as to make you oblivious of the heat. It is a good plan to take a few of

house these health and beauty exercises can be practiced before an open window. The hands should be raised straight over the head and then dropped naturally to the sides without paying the least attention to the shoulders. They will fall into place without assistance. Then, with closed in, held for a few seconds, then slowly ex- | turesquely with gilt. haled. This not only strengthens the lungs, round chest and a flat back are the first requisites of a figure, and those who are not born with them or do not try to secure resort to art or acknowledge their deformitieth birthday a woman must take a little but never sink into slipshod ways. She must have an interest of some kind outside of her routine work, but she should not proper food, unlimited bathing and plenty her diversions. Coddling is an almost unjust what the worn-out worker needs and wants if she has sufficient energy to voice her wishes. We are only grown-up children at best, and we never outgrow our cod-

rather than coddle, ourselves. There are numberless ways in which strength can be saved. We waste an amount of energy by not compelling our heads to save our heels. A little thought will prevent useless steps and a few grains of precaution will save an amount of strength which can be put to other uses. Women really try to do too much-they overlook the many things which are best left undone. Men. as a rule, concentrate their attention upon one line with a possible side diversion, while women divide theirs into infinitesimal parts. That is one cause nerves among us. I am not advocating monotony but crying down the number of unnecessary duties which keep women in a perpetually tired state. You have rushing through the world to find a cause for that strictly feminine complaint, nerves. In health the nerves are normal; they only cry out when the body or brain is overamusements. We push and elbow our way, our one thought, apparently, a desire to

I realize the difficulty of changing one's habits. Women, especially, are averse to trying experiments, even though they often feel that they would like to live difthat they know needs modifying, needs sweetening, because they lack the moral courage to make the change necessary to their well being. It is almost useless to who find no time to read, to see a new picture or play, or acknowledge social obliga-They get very little out of life. They grow old before their time because they take no to spend in coaxing. They will not acknowledge the value of five-minute naps because they have not time to test it. They do not know how cat naps brace up the system and relax the nerves. Society women, who have as little time to themselves as the veriest household drudge, but to whom good looks are paramount. snatch these little five minutes whenever they can, lying down, if possible, but always with the muscles of the body relaxed, as limp as a muslin frock in a thick fog. The eyes are shut, the whole body droops, and not a muscle quivers until the five minutes have passed. By experience the number of minutes can be accurately gauged, but at first the restful sensation of being thoroughly at ease is apt to prolong the five minutes, without harm, of course, unless one is tied to time. Naps are the best investments busy women can make, for they repair a portion of the waste and store up vitality, not more than enough to last through the day, however. quent periods of rest. But they differed in their ideas. One, whom I can call to mind. spent one Sunday of each month in bed. Her room was darkened and two meals were brought to her rather light in character, because there was to be no exercise for twenty-four hours. All day she dozed and luxuriated in complete idleness, with no thought of the cares which the morrow memories and made her mind as nearly blank as an intelligent woman can. On Menday morning she was ready for work, keen of brain, alert in body and with an forty-five she passed for a woman ten years any man of her acquaintance. Another busy fice and his business cares, goes to a Turkish bath every Sunday and remains until choice-rest and comfort, the former secured by the refreshing sleep which follows loss of flesh which she secured in the hot room. She is a blooming specimen of healthy womanhood, even though she does a man's work six days in the week. Amusements of an athletic nature are popular means of quieting overworked nerves, and there is hardly an athletic club house in the country which does not admit women to many of its privileges.

Bows for the Hair.

Philadelphia Telegraph. The McKinley bow is here. Many a pretty girl will put it in her coiffure to-morrow evening. She believes firmly it will

So she is making or buying this pretty badge of victory. It's much nicer than buttons, and the swinging signs men hang promiscuously about them. You can count on a woman devising something pretty

To be sure, it is not strictly a campaign ffair, though the girls with rollitical affiliations are very neatly putting it to methods of analysis. After three years at Honorary president National Council of good use just at the moment. But maidens a pharmaceutical college, followed by

FOR FEMININE READERS admiring its dainty beauty turn up their nose at the idea and declare it has nothing to do with McKinley; that it is merely a

charming hair ornament, and they mean to have one, anyway. And no wonder they want it. For it is just the sauciest, perkiest little bow for the hair imaginable, made of narrow gold ribbon all affuff with soft loops and two jaunty, proud, upstanding ends. It knows it's on the winning side, and it's jubilan in every thread. It is one of the pretties hair ornaments for the colffure that has been brought out this season, and it was christened "McKinley" at once as soon as it saw the light of day.

The girl, however, whose conscience will not permit her to wear a McKinley bow is not stranded. In the "Wizard" she has a charming substitute. This, too, is one of the novelties of the moment and well deserves its name. It is of wire covered with alternate bands of black and gold and bent into fantastic shapes. Two pointed ends stand flercely up in the center. It is a striking-looking ornament and very stylish, the black and gold and the odd shapes into which it is bent giving rather a bizarre but at the same time dressy ef-

Quite unlike these is the chrysanthemum bow. This is a fluffy mass of ribbon petals that bears a striking resemblance to the flower for which it is named. It is exceedingly pretty in the coiffure, and as it comes in all colors will undoubtedly prove popular

Very quaint is the little bow of black velvet with a twist of covered wire that fits around the knot of hair on the crown. Although the majority seen are in black, they can be made in any color to match the costume, and the twist of color running around through the hair is charming in effect. Then there are soft, puffy, rosettes with gold wings springing from the center and airy looking knots, all loops of filmy gold gauze. Of the many varieties of bows, perhaps the prettiest of all are those in narrow velvet ribbons in all the popular shades with a tiny band of gold through the center. This is made up into bows of innumerable loops and the center band of gold in each loop is charming With light blue, pink, lavender or dahlia color, it is exquisite, and it would be a strong-minded individual indeed, with no trace of femininity in her composition, who could resist the witchery of this dainty bit

For Scrap-Book Makers.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. How would a scrapbook of baby pictures appeal to you? Wherever you see these breaths whenever you go into the air, and paste it in the book. Buy a large, as they give the lungs vitality and remove | blank-paged scrapbook with a plain cover. whatever impurities you may have peen if possible, and bind it in white satin. Look around until you find a copy of When a woman is confined closely to the Raphael's cherubs and paste them on the outside, as a hint of what is to come within. Arrange the baby pictures with seeming carelessness, and quite a pretty idea would be to paint wild flowers scattered loosely between them, or, if one has not the art of water colors, to paste pressed flowers here and there on the pages or simply daub the pictures around pic-

made of theatrical folk cut from theatrical magazines. I would suggest that you make the book for "the theatricals" yourself, buying large brown squares of pasteboard for the covers and stacks of plain white or yellow paper for the leaves. Tie the leaves them by reasonable methods must either and cover together with big bows of yellow startling picture suggesting the drama. If none is to be found, buy a yellow satin mask, stuff it slightly and paste it diagonally across the cover, leaving its ribbon streamers hanging loosely. This will be quaint and odd. Don't you think so? you on the pages, writing their names of exercise will give her enough to think in gold around them, with, if you care about in addition to her regular duties and | to, some quotation from Shakspeare headknown word to many busy women. It is class of its artists if possible. As for the "The Merry Wives of Windsor," etc.; for the tragedians something from "Hamlet" or "Macbeth," and so on. The possibilities dling days, although we rename them when of making such a book an intellectual joy are almost endless, and with a large collection it would really have an intrinsic

Another delightful scrapbook, but this would only be possible to a traveler, might be made of unmounted photographs, unless one happened to be a kodak fiend or have a friend who was one. An animal book would be pretty, filling it with pictures of horses, dogs, etc., cut carefully from old books and magazines, and quite a novel idea would be an advertising scrapbook. In these days, when advertisements are an art gailery in the backs of all the periodicals, one could get some jolly and clever things. Cut them with small scissors, as one would paper dolls, and fill the pages with them, arranged in some sort of design. For a cover try to procure two big advertisements, such as they put up in street cars, tying cover and pages with yellow and black satin bows. The whole thing would be amusing and pretty.

Some Club Politics. New York Evening Sun. That was a spicy session of Sorosis at the Walderf at high noon to-day, with Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as chief guest. Mrs. Lowe, it may be remembered. succeeded in re-electing herself to this presidency at Milwaukee last June by securing the allegiance of Mrs. Dimies T. S. Dennison, president of Sorosis, to the exclusion of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth. president of the New York State Federation. Both Mrs. Helmuth and Mrs. Lowe dency, Mrs. Lowe caused a split in the Sorosis ranks which resulted in her victory and in Mrs. Helmuth's defeat. Since then Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Helmuth have been scarcely upon speaking terms. To-day Mrs. Lowe was, of course, the guest of Mrs. Dennison, who, as Sorosis's leader, had everything her own way. But the atmosphere was very highly charged and at several different crises it seemed as though an outbreak was inevitable. This was especially noticeable when any reference to Albany was made. It is Mrs. Lowe's intention, it is said, to remain in this part of the country until that great event in clubdom is safely over, that she may attend its sessions and see for herself its workings. It is a fact worth recording that in all the ten years that the G. F. W. C. has existed. it has never yet chosen its president from New York, "But," as a prominent Sorosister put it yesterday, "what could you ex-Sorosis, as is well-known, never puts herself forward; never demands anything; never makes herself conspicuous in any way. Had our modest, retiring organization but once taken a firm stand and boldly exacted its rights, the General Federation presidency would have Sorosisized from

Women as Pharmacists. New York Evening Post. It is considerably less than half a century since the first woman pharmacist was graduated from the oldest college pharmacy in America. Now there are nearly 400 women in the United States entitled to write Ph. G. after their names. One of these lives and carries on the business of dispensing chemist in New York "It seems strange," said the woman in closing time. She has two reasons for her | question, "that while our sex is represented in corresponding ratio to women physicians, notwithstanding the fact that the average woman possesses the qualifica-

tions which make her especially fitted for pharmaceutical work. An established wholesale drug house em ploys a woman Ph. G. as buyer. She travels extensively in Europe, and the firm regard her as one of the shrewdest buyers in the foreign trade. At present she is the only woman holding such a position. A New England apothecary, whose name is almost a household word in Boston, has employed graduated women pharson therefor that he finds that they can be depended on, or, in his own language "No damages, as the result of careless reuting of prescriptions." Many manufacturing chemists employ women pharmacists in dif-ferent capacities. Much of the analytical work, such as testing for the identity, strength, and purity of drugs and their preparations named in the pharmac lves in gravimetric and volumetric

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black, brown and dark red; sizes 14, 16 and 18, and 32, 34, 36 and 38; finished with high collars, stitched 5, 8 and 10 times all around, lined with good wearing Romaine satins; these jackets are \$10 and \$12 qualities; extra special price to-\$7.98 SKIRTS-Of all-wool homespuns, black and colors, trimmed with taffeta silk bands and taffeta-stitched graduated

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taffeta silks, variously trimmed, up to CAPES-"Fall weights," all-woo! cheviots and clay-worsteds, silk-lined, \$52.50 qualties, half price

CAPES-Of heavy boucle cloth, silk-lined fur-edged all around, \$8.00 qual-\$5.98 CAPES - Of fine kersey cloth, colors black, blue and red, edged with bear

trimming and satin-lined, spe-\$8.75 CAPES-Of very fine kersey cloth, silklined, strap and stitched trimming, up \$12.00 long, 120 inches around the botguarant'd furriers' satin; \$35

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WAISTS-A special lot of very fine taffemade in three new and attraccolors and

black, lined throughout; they WAISTS-Of all-wool flannels, a collection of choice makes and colors; two special lots to-morrow up to \$4 quali-

\$2.98 and \$1.98

UNDERSKIRTS. TWO SPECIAL OFFER-INGS-One of heavy coutil, finished with deep corded Spanish flounce and top ruffle, extra width, \$1.25 quali- 850 UNDERSKIRTS-Of fine mercerized satteen, black and colors, made with deep lined accordion-plaited ruffle, edged with corded dust ruffle; \$2 quali-

WRAPPERS-Of black and white and blue and white, fleeced flannelette, trimmed with double rows of fancy braids, fitted linings and flounced bottoms; spe- 980 cial price

WRAPPERS-Of blue and white and black and white polka dot flannelettes, neatly trimmed, extra wide flounced skirts, fitted linings; our \$1.50 quali-DRESSING SACOUES-Of striped German

double fleece cloth and black and white pin dot flannelettes, yoke effect and braidtrimmed, made with fitted linings; OR DRESSING SACQUES-Of Persian fleeced

cloth, yoke trimmed with satin \$1.50 ribbon, fitted linings; special at... The same make and finish of all-wool fiannel, colors blue and red; special \$2.50

wanted the G. F. presidency. By tempting The Wm. H. Block Co. The Wm. H. Block Co.

means often prevents a graduate chemist | waist to a point two or three inches below from starting into business for herself, so the usual line of the waist. At the back she begins usually as a dispensing clerk in of the figure there is no attempt to proeither a hospital or drug store, the salary long it. ranging from \$40 to \$75 per month. Women ccupying positions as chief pharmacists in the larger hospitals are paid anywhere from \$900 to \$1,200 per annum. Regarding the ncomes of those having drug stores of Only a Seeming Representation o their own, it is not so easy to get definite information, although, upon good authority, it is stated that in no city do the financial returns fall below \$4,000 a year. The women pharmacists are admitted to the State associations, and, if in business for themselves, are empowered to grant certificates of qualification to such young women as may have served the necessary term of years in apprenticeship. As yet the demand for women pharmacists, particularly as dispensing clerks in either drug stores or hospitals, is far in excess of

Toast to serve under minces or birds can be softened much better by placing it in the colander over a kettle of boiling water and steaming than by dipping into the boiling water, which is apt to make it

Tea-stains are almost impossible to remove from white linen tea-cloths. Before they are washed the stains should be well covered with salt, over which a few drops of lemon juice are squeezed. Lay the cloth in the sun, and renew the process as soon as dry. Several applications may have the A professional embroiderer advises the

use of a thread of green with all white embroidery silk that is used on any piece of work which will require much washing or cleansing. She says that in the hands of a clever needlewoman the green will not show, and yet it will surely keep the white silk from turning yellow, as it is apt to do after being laundered a few times. A familiar yet still prominent feature

which is emphasized by the latest fashions is the guimpe effect which is made much eeper than ever before on some of the Paris gowns; it extends well down, after dividing the bodice nearly in half, so that he lower portion is little more than a fitted corselet. Another repeated is that the shall still extend out over the leeves, forming a short cap or epaulette. The display rooms of all the New York ity importing houses show an olla podrida of colors, fabrics and showy dress, wran and hat effects. The Joseph's-coat style of gowning may be very much the mode, but

t certainly lacks what is essentially lady-

ike and refined, and, like many other innovations, it falls short of popularity with those who habitually refuse to fellow obeiently when Fashion leads. The straight-front corset steadily gain in favor, says a New York paper. It poswhich recommend it to special patronage. Short-waisted women and those who have ull figures are particularly pleased with orset is worn, it is easy to give an ap arance of length to the walst in front by

THE ART OF ACTING.

The art of acting is the art of seeming

to move, speak, and appear on the stage as

Real Life. Bronson Howard, in the Century.

the character assumed moves, speaks, and appears in real life, under the circumstances indicated in the play. In that word "seeming" lie nearly all the difficulties, the intricacles, the technicali

ties of acting. The writer is assuming no special nor superior wisdom as an "exert;" for every actor, from the greatest of them down to the second month student knows that the definition we had first agreed on is inaccurate. Move, speak, and appear as the character does? Real life? One might as well say that a painter's art is to use gray stone to represent an old church in Rome, instead of mere pigments mixed with oil. The painted appeals to the eye by artificial, not by natural means. So, the actor's art is to make the people in an audience, some of them a hundred feet or more away, think that he is moving, speaking, and appearing like the character assumed; and, in nine cases out of ten, the only way to make them think this is to be not doing it; to be doing something else -something that you would never dream of inless you were taught it, or learned it

from long and weary experience without a

Nothing can be conceived more absolutely unlike a delicate, beautiful, and refined woman in a drawing-room, than the painted young creature, with dark shadows about her eyes and flagrant carmine on her lips and cheeks, who looks, to her com panion on the stage, like a gaudily painted wooden doll. She speaks to him confider tially, three feet away, so that every man in the back row of the auditorium can hear what she says; moving her features, in the equettish by-play of timid love, with the well-defined and positive motions of a jumping-jack pulled by a string. If the most graceful and delicate of our actresses hould carry the technical methods of the stage to an afternoon reception, she would be a curiosity and a "holy terror."

Good Night. Good night, sweetheart, good night!
Alone I watch the sky,
To see the warm light fade away
And birds go circling by.

Ah, that I too might wing
A flight o'er land and sea,
Through darkness, danger, mist or storm,
To say good night to thee!

Good night, sweetheart, good night!
From God's own sphere above
The same sweet stars are looking down
And tell me of my love.



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The Stepping Stones of My Success Is purity, quality and quantity. See that

your grocer gives you BRYCE'S OLD HOMESTEAD BREAD

Price the same as common baker's bread.

Drunkenness. THE CURSE OF MANY HOMES.

The man who has allowed the demon of inte perance to dominate his actions is so firmly bound by the chains of habit that tears and arguments are of little avail. It is useless to at-tempt to reform a drunkard by appeals to his conscience or his morality. His appetite is the ource of his trouble, and should be the point

attack.

It is because of the recognition of this principle that the Keeley Institute, located at Plainfield, Ind., has had such great success in the cure of chronic alcoholism. The drunkard has to stop whether he wants to or not. The treatment not only cures the craving, but builds up the wasted tissues until the one-time slave is emancipated. Write for information to Plainfield, Ind., or 105 Chapter 2427 ind. or 105 Commercial Club building, India arolis, Ind. Telephone 207. Plainfield is fourteen miles west of Indian